

# Approximate Boolean Operations on Free-form Solid

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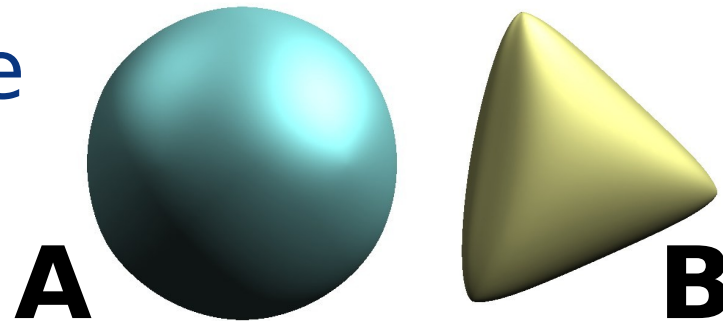


Denis Zorin  
NYU

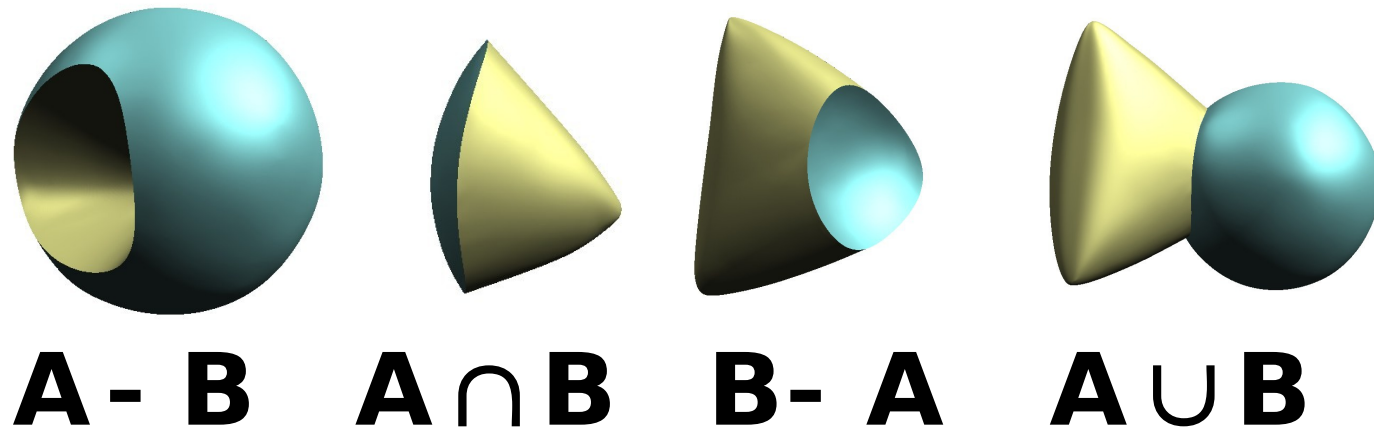
# Boolean operations

Construct objects from parts

- combine



- difference, intersection, union

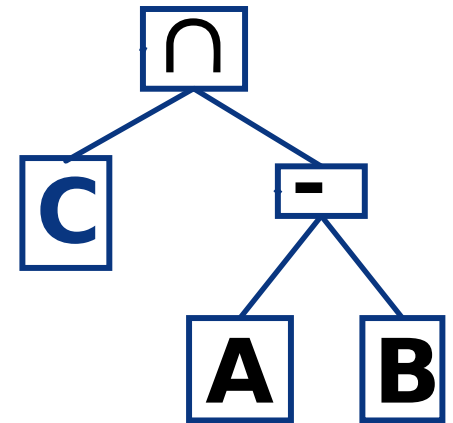


# Surfaces and CSG

## Constructive solid geometry

- solids: boolean expressions  
combine solids naturally

not efficient for rendering,  
collisions, ...



## Parameteric surfaces

- efficient representation for  
rendering, multiresolution, ...
- patches, subdivision, hierarchical

# Approach

## Approximate Boolean ops

- input: free-form solids as multires subdivision surfaces
- output: multires subdivision surface approximating the result



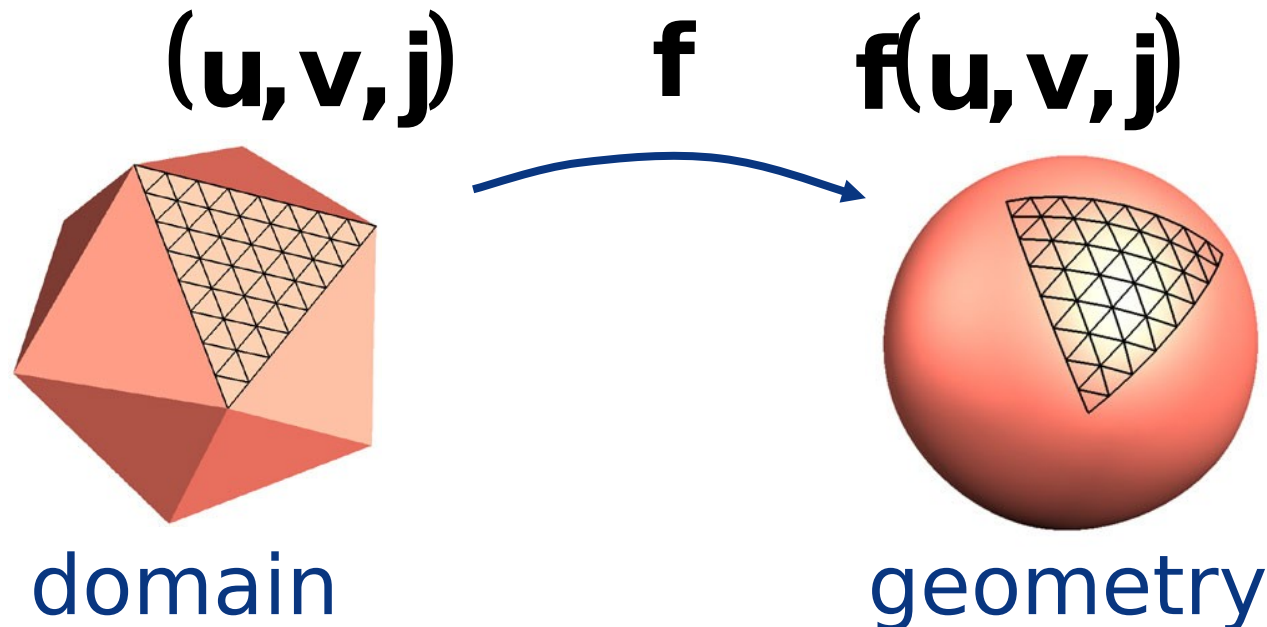
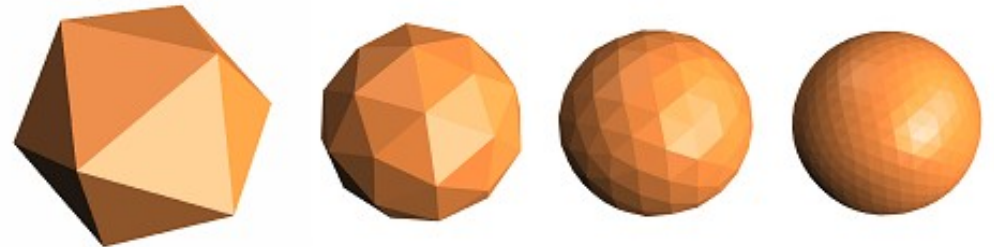
## Want

- good approximation
- coarse control meshes
- user controlled precision

# Background

## Multires subdivision surfaces

- recursive refinement
- parameterization



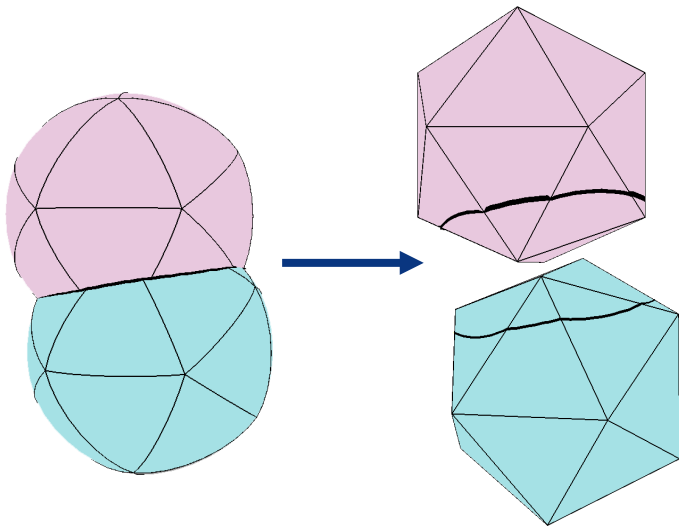
# Related work

- solid modeling: too many to enumerate
- surface-surface intersection: too many...
- reparameterization: Eck et al. 95, Krishnamurthy 96, Lee et al. 98,...
- mesh optimization: Freitag et al.
- merging control meshes: Linsen97

# Overview

## 4 main steps

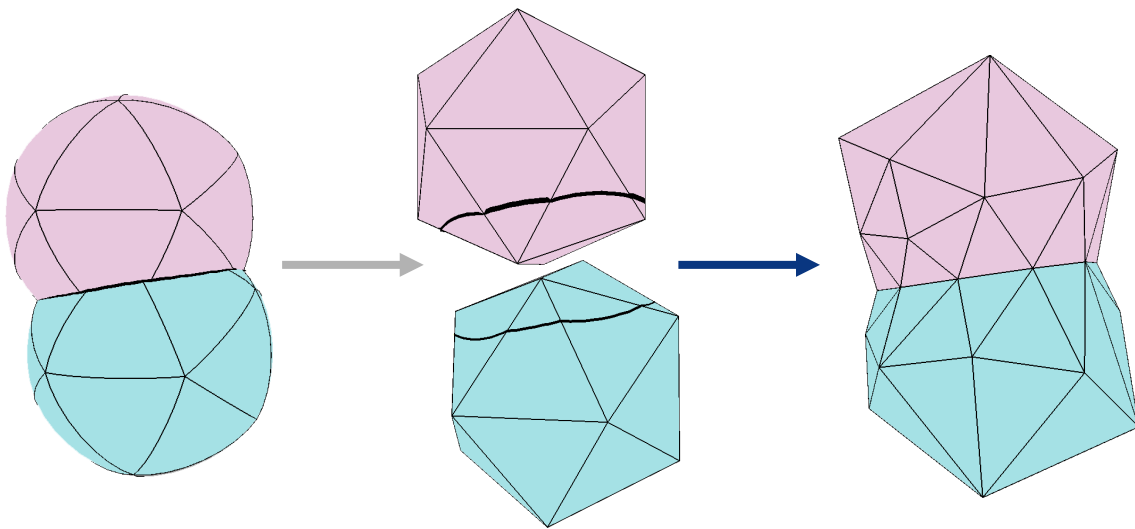
- approximate intersection
- cut and merge meshes
- parameterization
- fitting



# Overview

## 4 main steps

- approximate intersection
- cut and merge meshes
- parameterization
- fitting

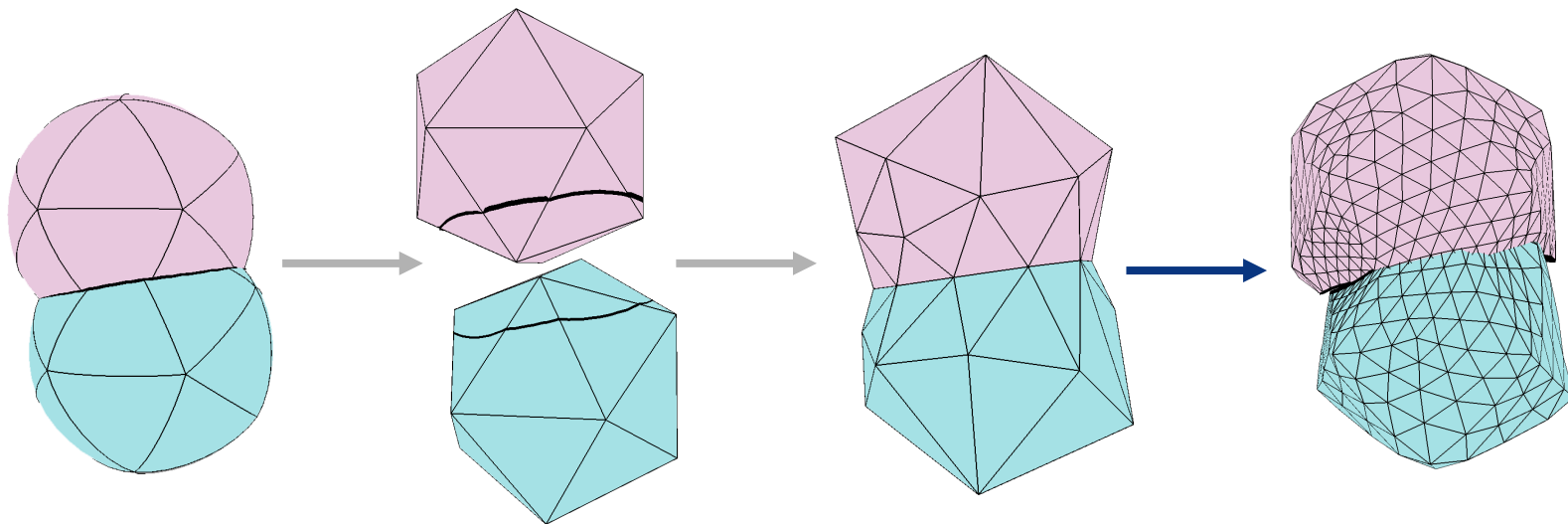




# Overview

## 4 main steps

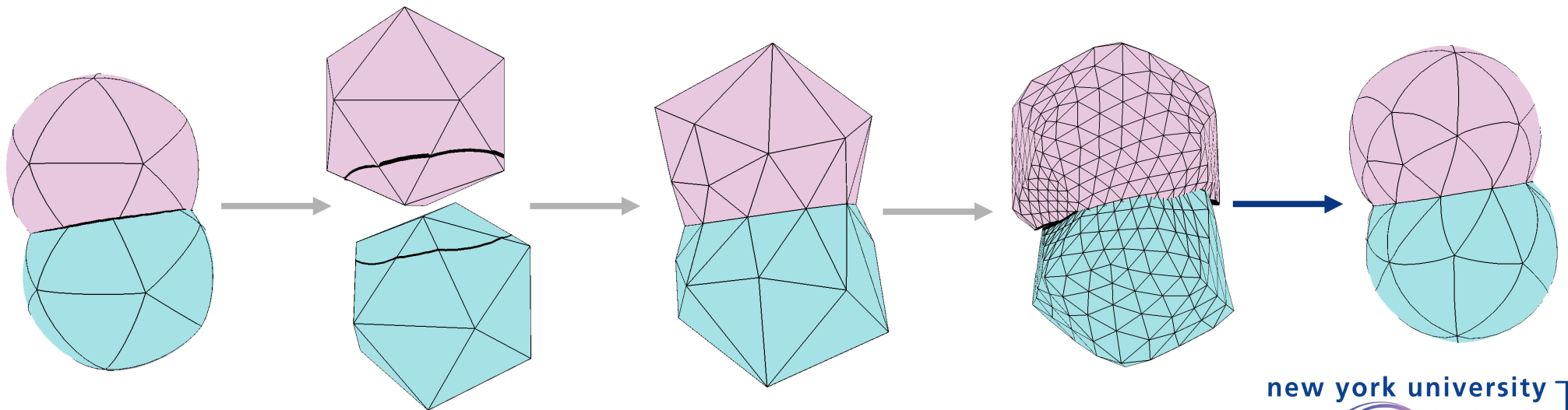
- approximate intersection
- cut and merge meshes
- **parameterization**
- fitting



# Overview

## 4 main steps

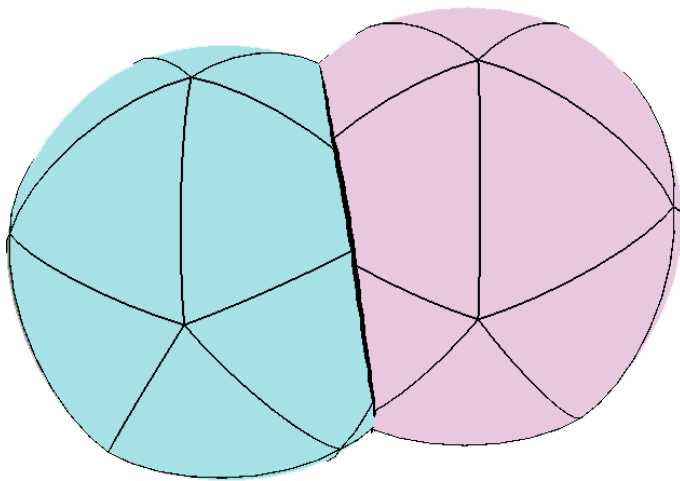
- approximate intersection
- cut and merge meshes
- parameterization
- fitting



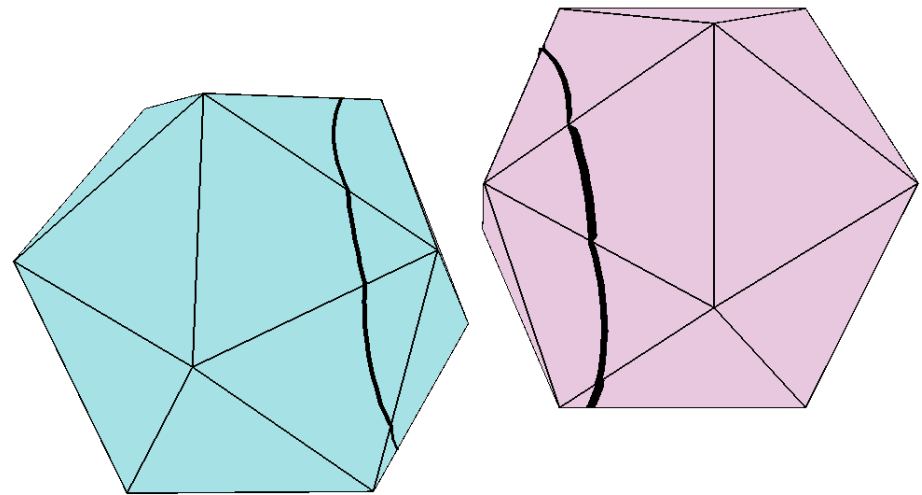
# Surface intersection

## Find intersection

- world-space location
- parametric location



world-space



parameter domain

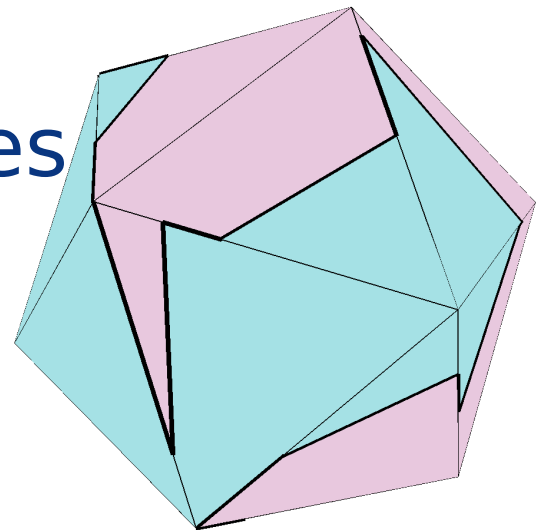
# Intersections

Surface-surface intersection is difficult

- complex intersection curves
- singularities, robustness

Instead...

- robust mesh intersection
- symbolic perturbation for topological consistence

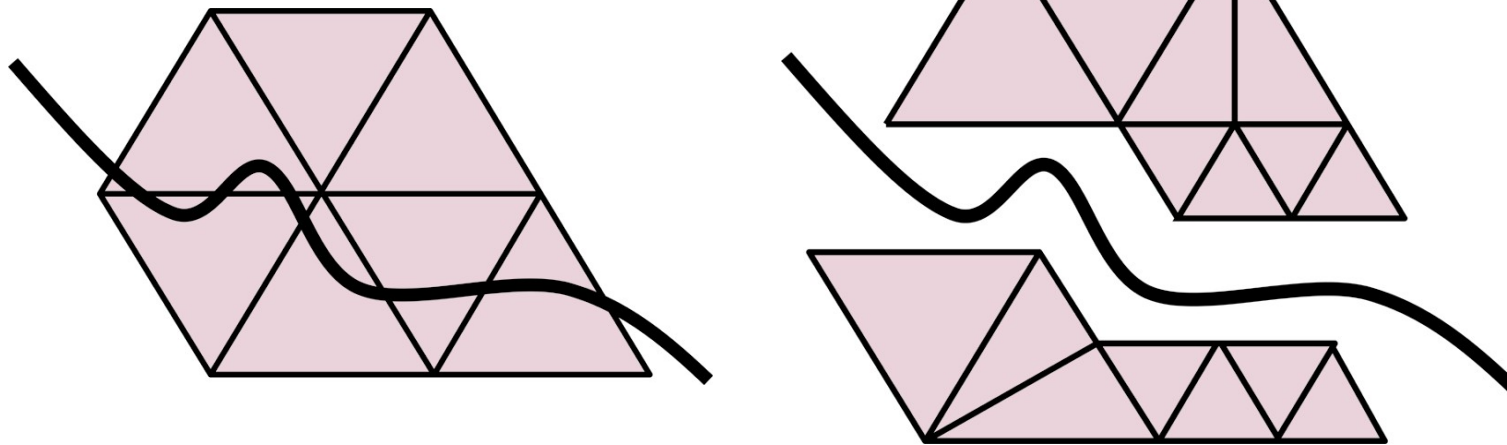


intersection of identical solids

# Cut meshes

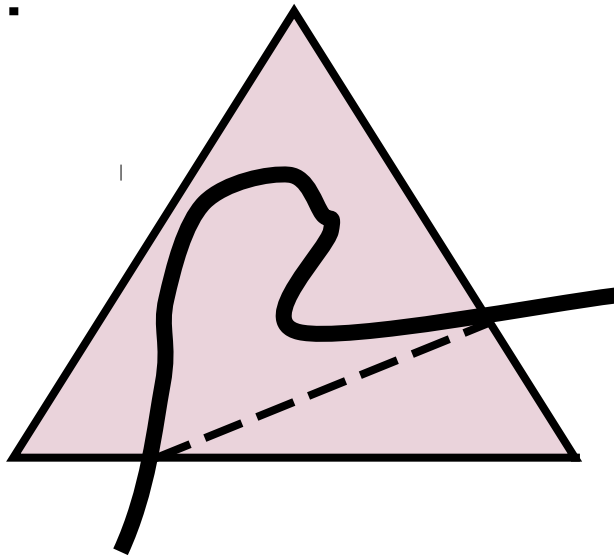
## Cut meshes along straight edges

- refine to resolve curve topology
- control valence and aspect ratio

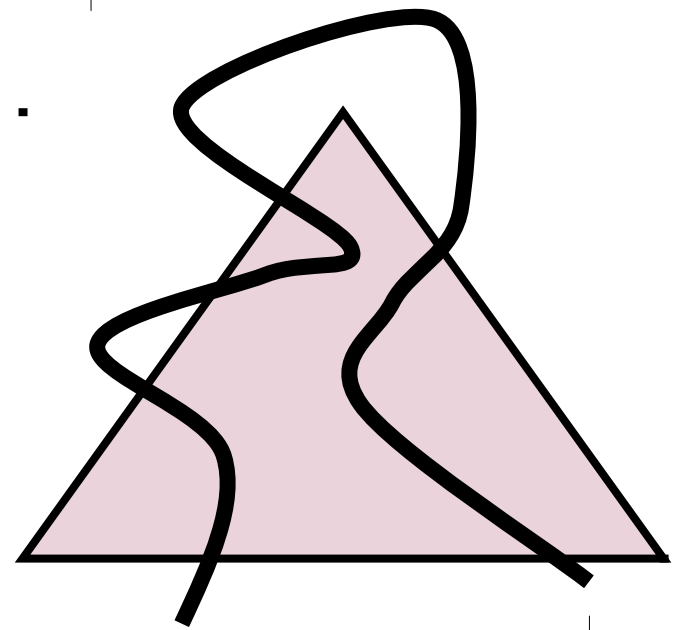


# Resolve topology

Avoid refinement if possible



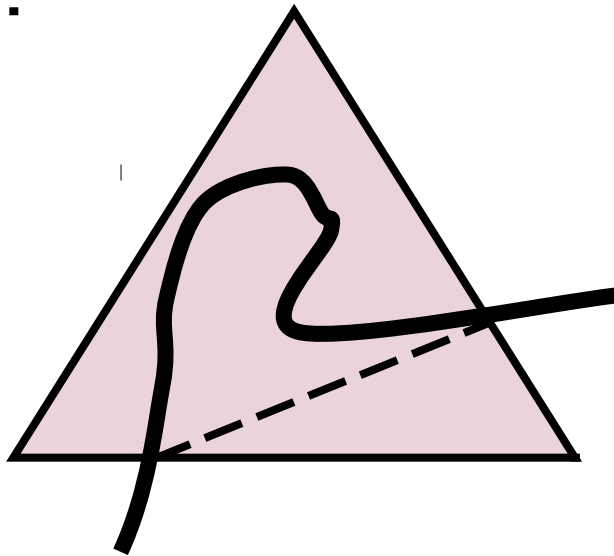
do not refine



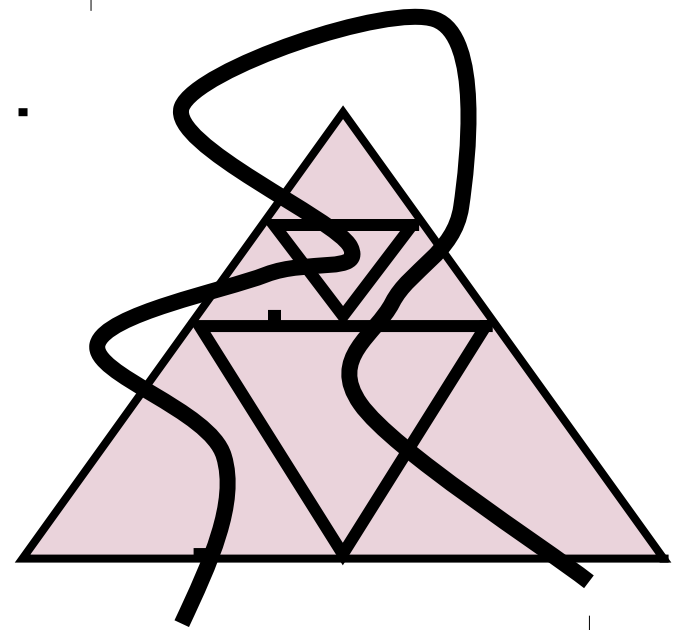
refine

# Resolve topology

Avoid refinement if possible



do not refine



refine

# Resolve topology

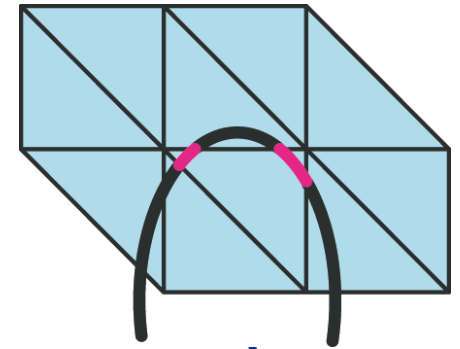
## Snap heuristic

- short curve segments may require many refinement steps
- snap mesh to curve to simplify intersection

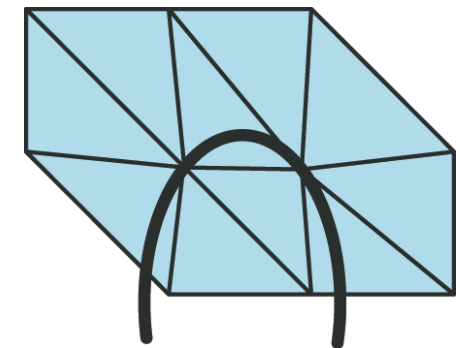
## Algorithm

- snap mesh & refine
- repeat until topology resolved

unresolved



snap ↓



resolved

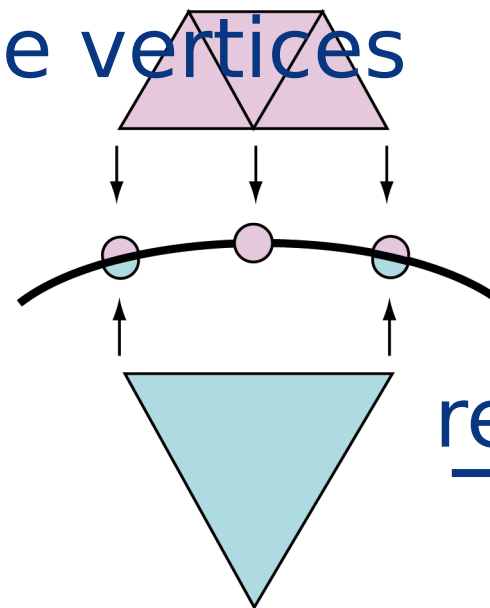
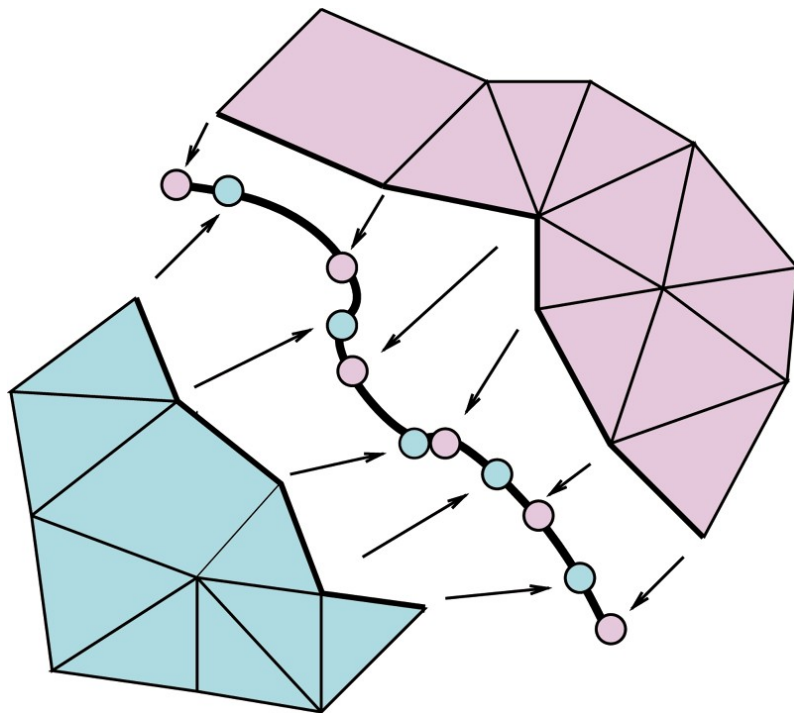


# Merge meshes

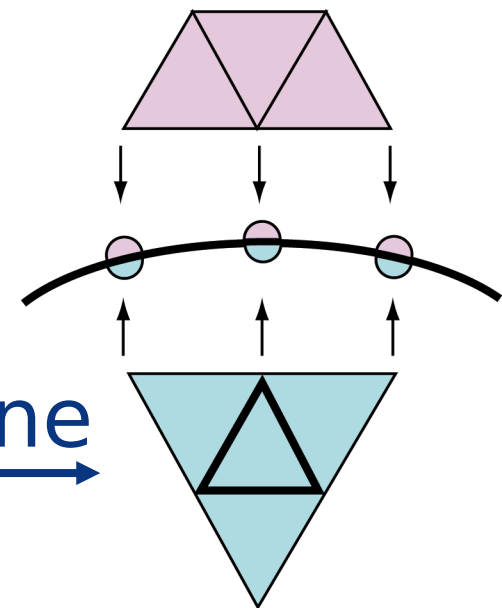
## Match vertices intersection curve

- one-dimensional problem

create vertices



refine



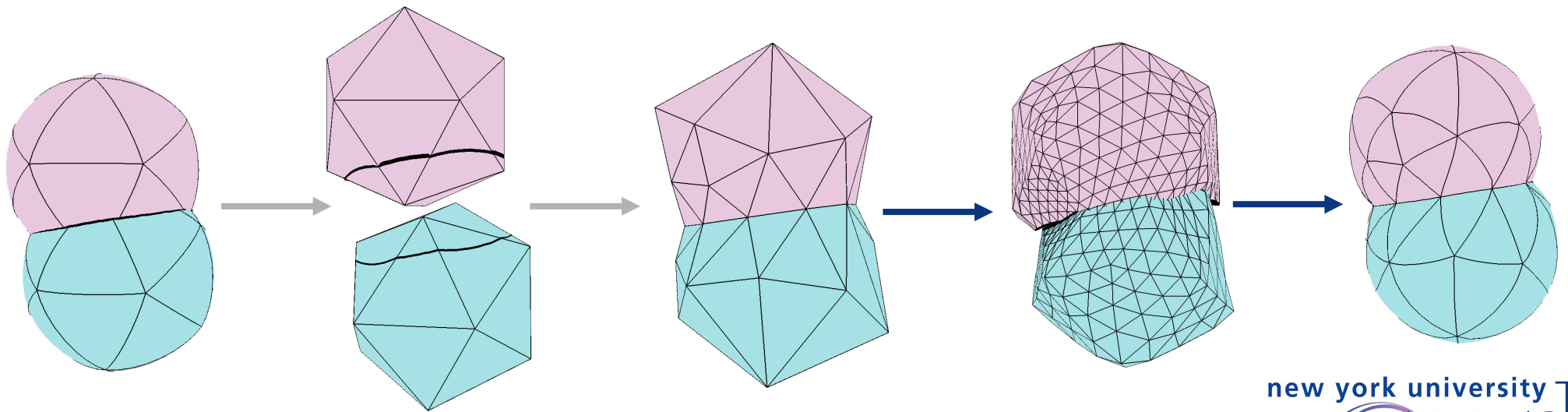
# Overview again

## 4 main steps

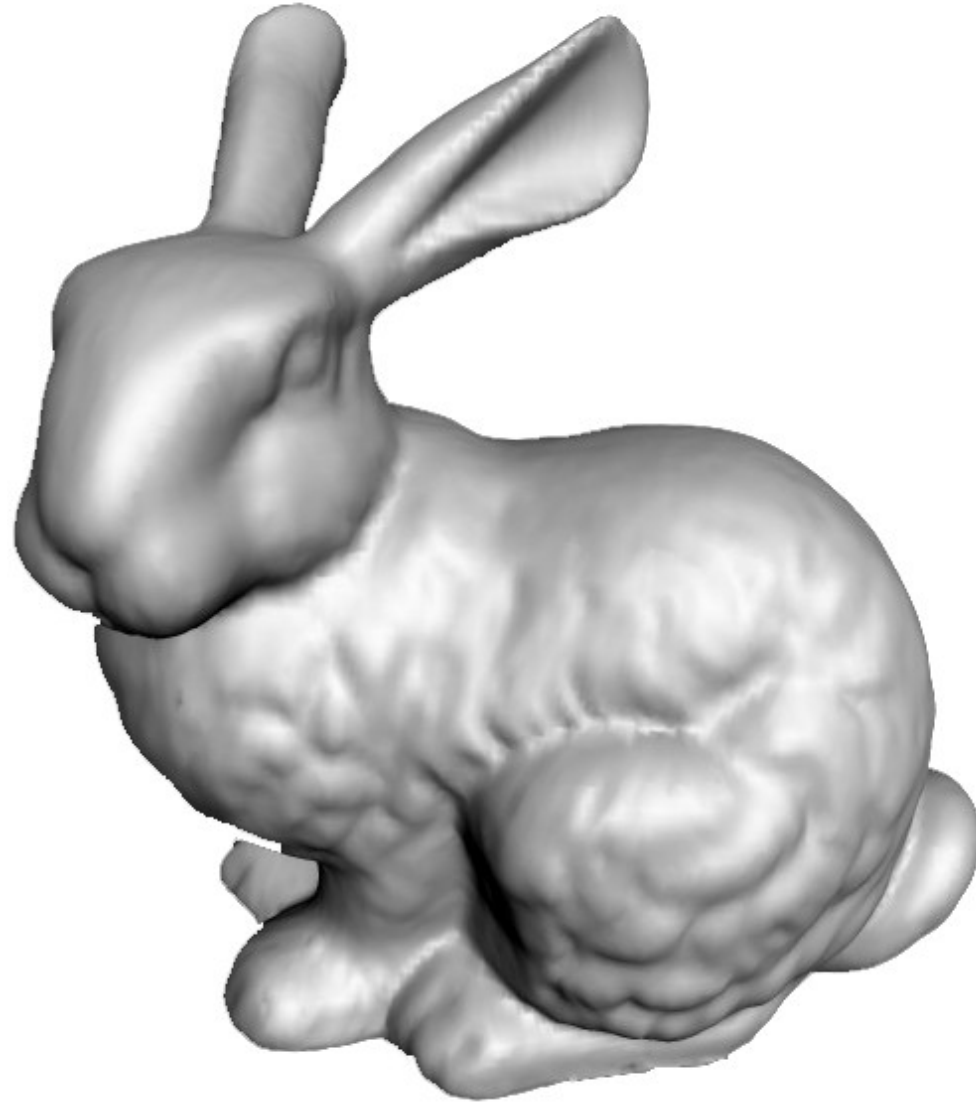
- approximate intersection
- cut and merge meshes
- parameterization
- fitting

} topology

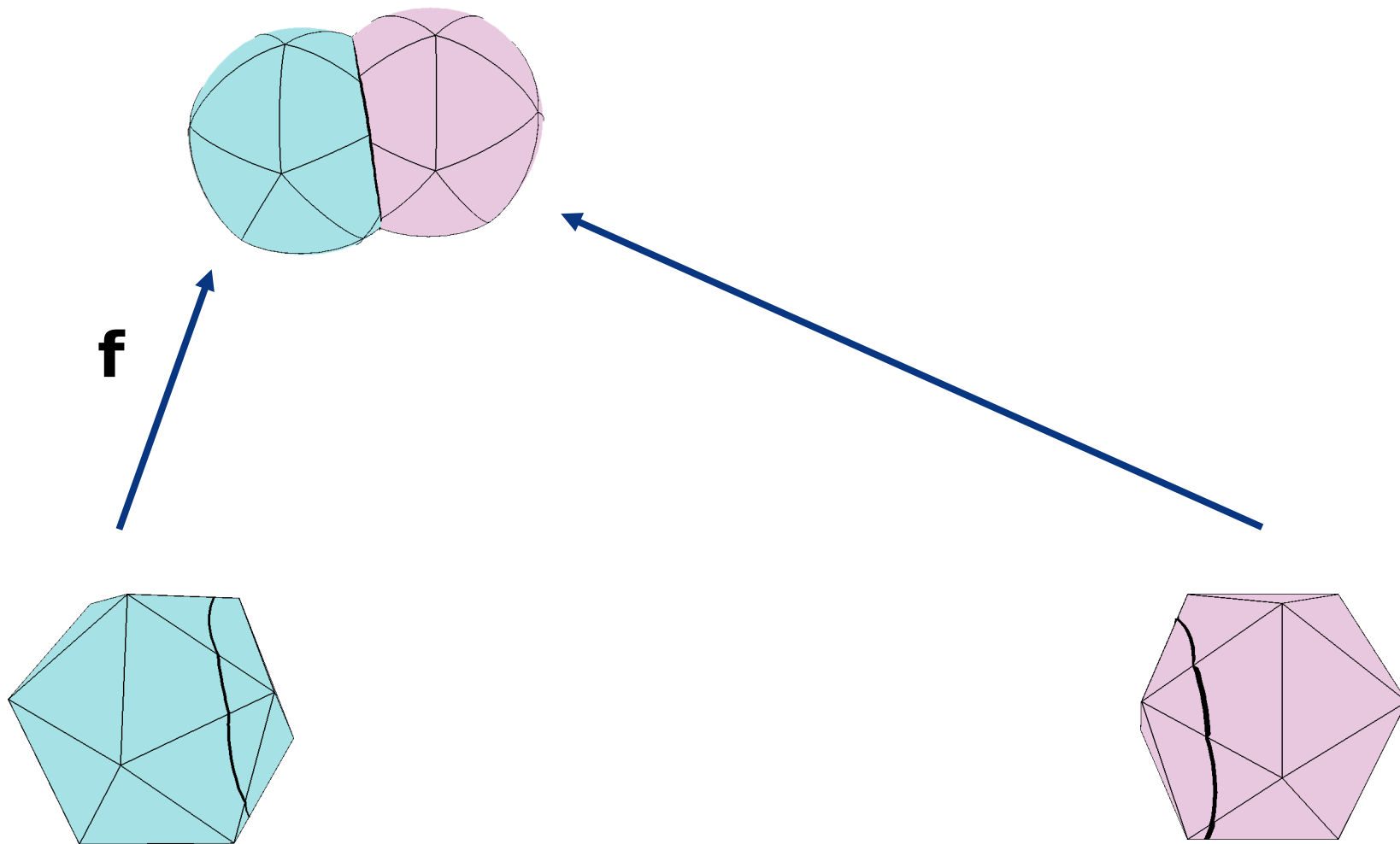
} geometry



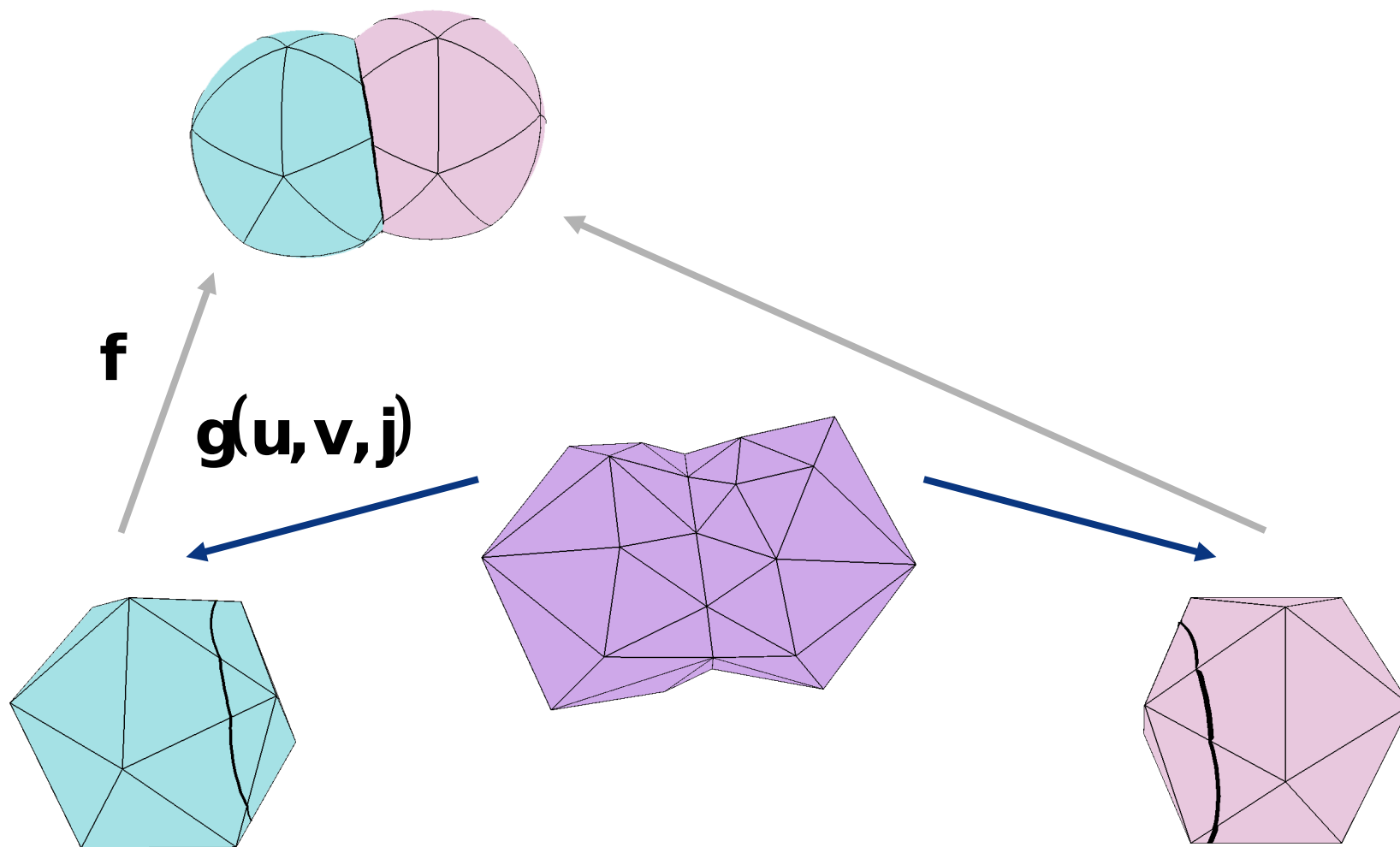
# Topological Sphere



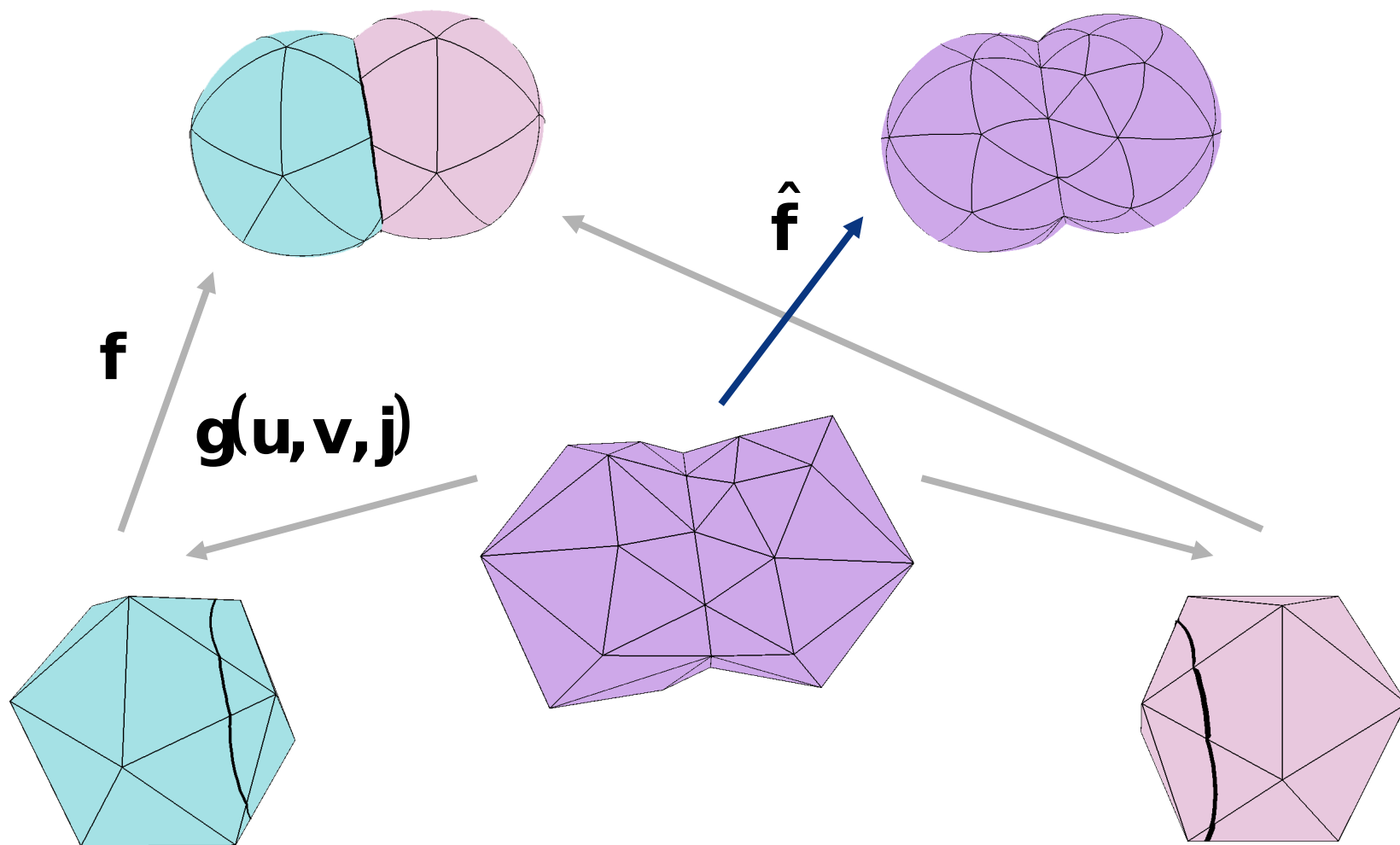
# Fitting



# Fitting

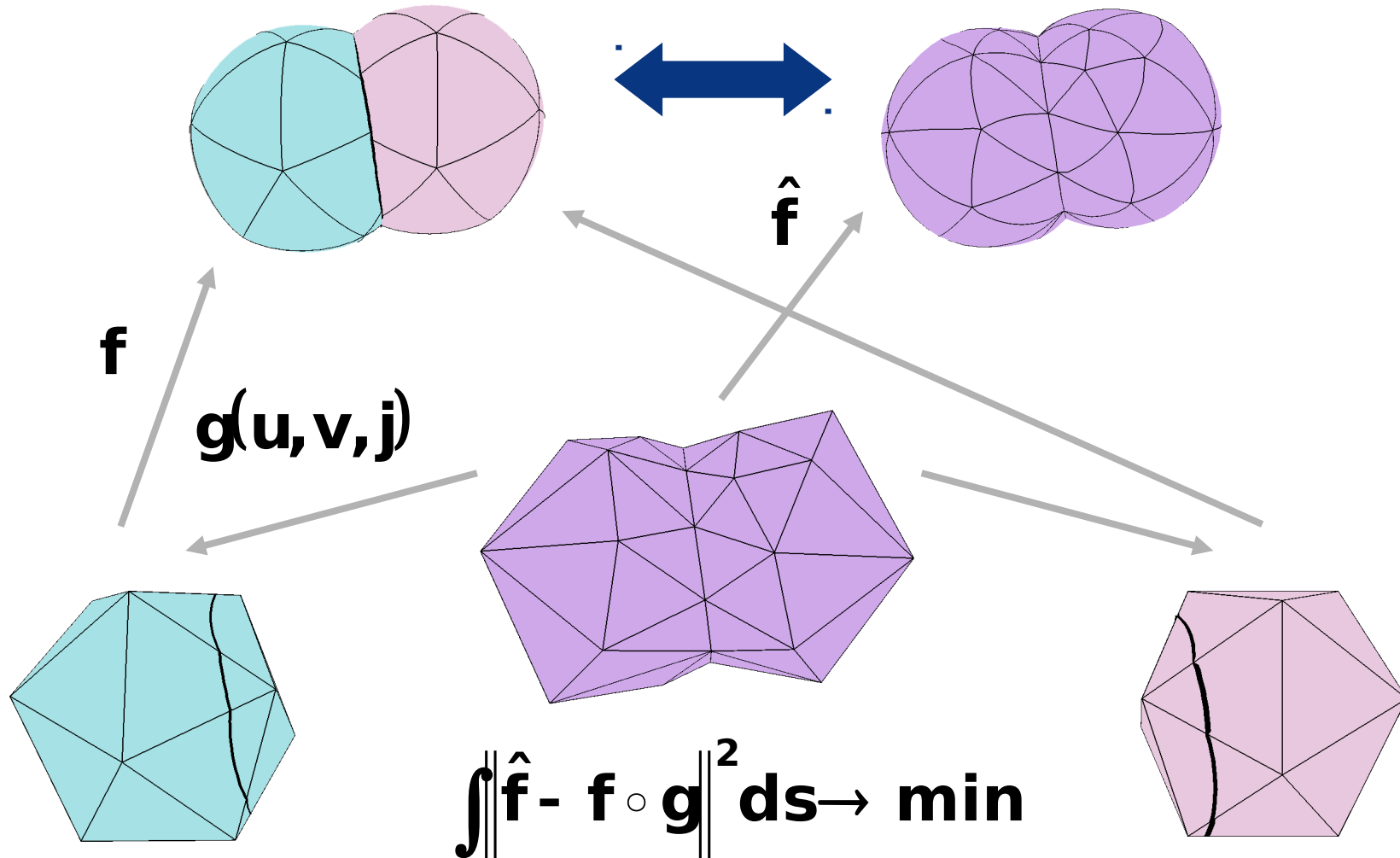


# Fitting



# Fitting

minimize difference



# Fitting

- original surface  $\mathbf{f}$
- new surface  $\hat{\mathbf{f}}$
- parameterization  $\mathbf{g}$
- minimize:  $\int \|\hat{\mathbf{f}} - \mathbf{f} \circ \mathbf{g}\|^2 ds =$

$$\int \left\| \sum_i \mathbf{p}_i \mathbf{B}_i(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, j) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, j)) \right\|^2 ds$$

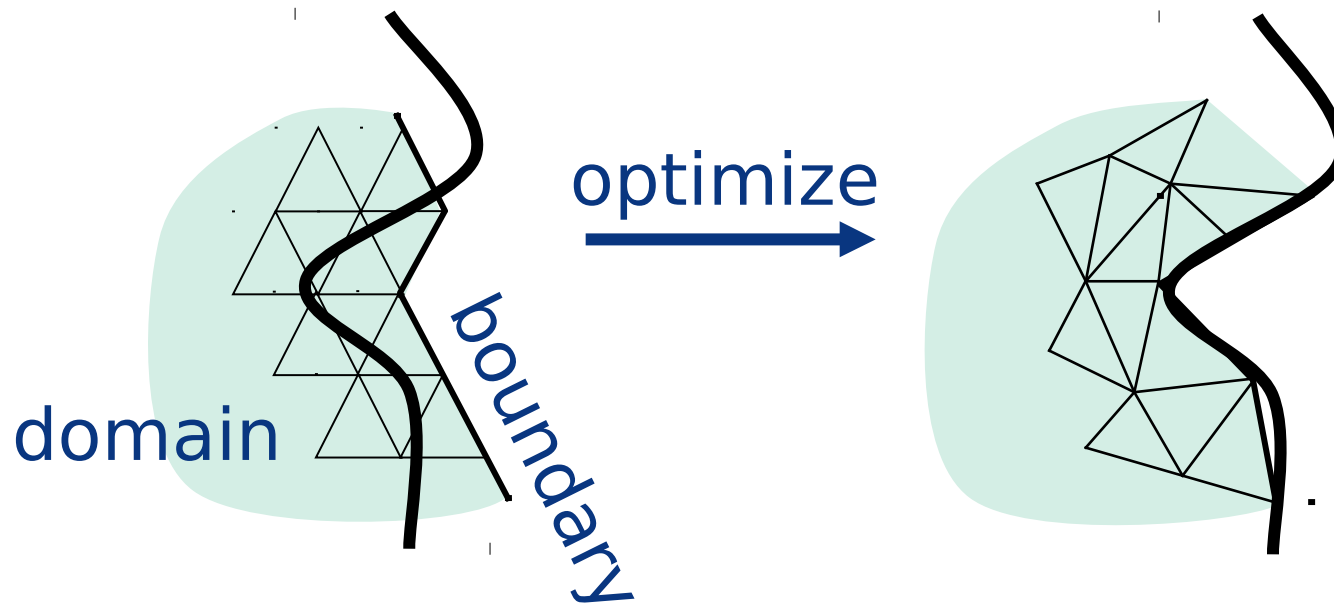
control points

parameterization



# Parameter optimization

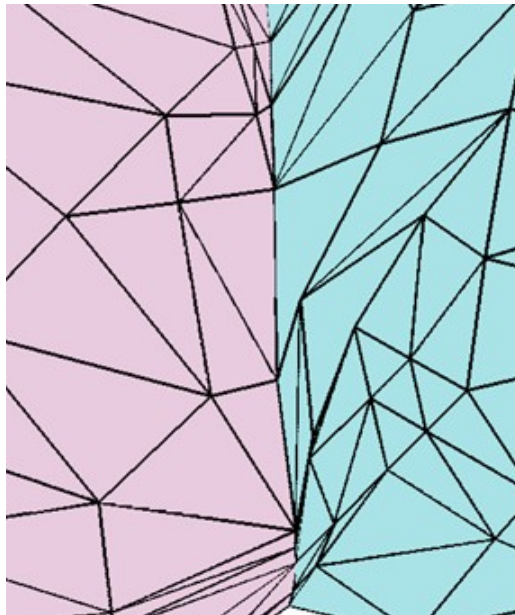
- mesh boundary not aligned with intersection curve
- idea: slide mesh along surface



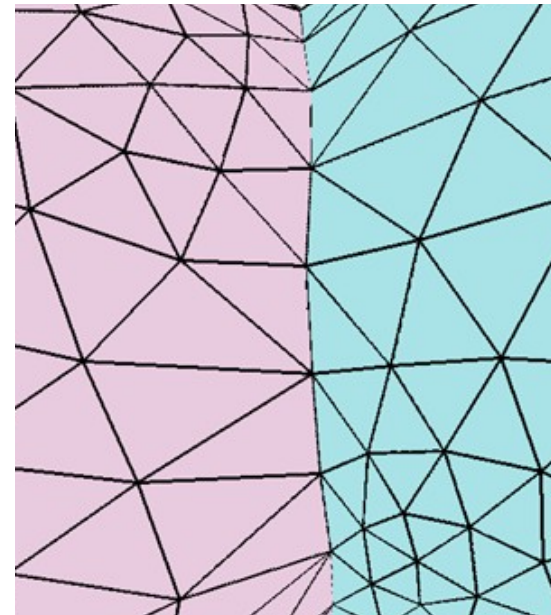
# Parameter

# optimization

- move vertices in domain
- optimize parameters
- goal: no folds, fair sampling



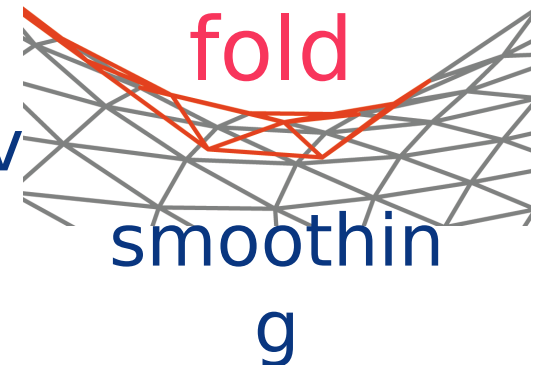
optimize  
→



# Parameter optimization

- Laplacian smoothing

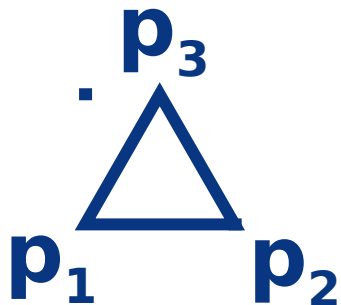
fast, but folds at concav



- area/perimeter optimization

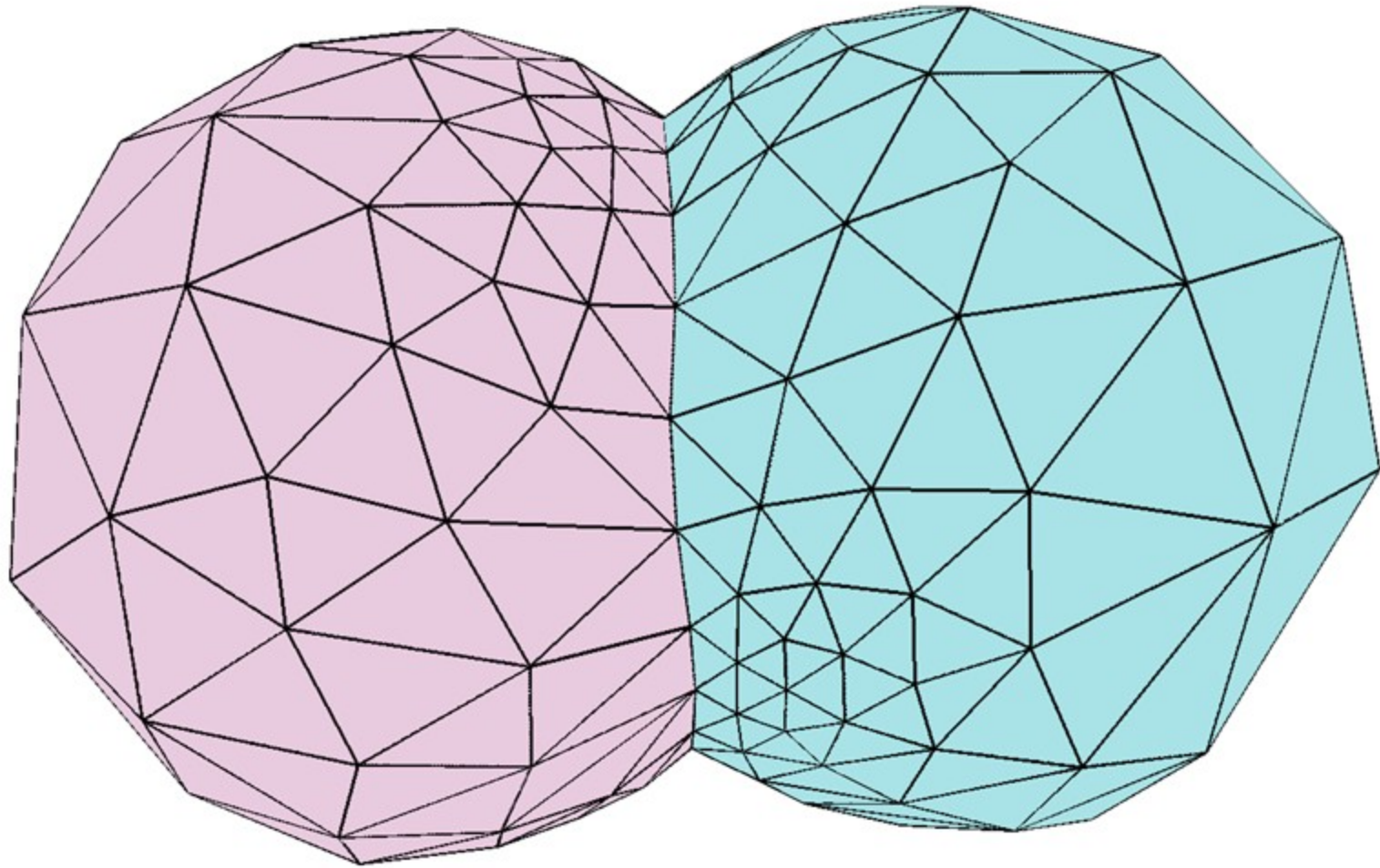
penalize folds

improve aspect ratios



$$E_{123} = - \frac{\text{Area}(p_1 p_2 p_3)}{p_1^2 + p_2^2 + p_3^2}$$

# Smooth domain



# Optimize geometry

## Control point positions

- least squares fit: sparse system

$$\int \left\| \sum_i \mathbf{p}_i \mathbf{B}_i(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{j}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{j})) \right\|^2 d\mathbf{s}$$

- better approximation

Hierarchical fitting

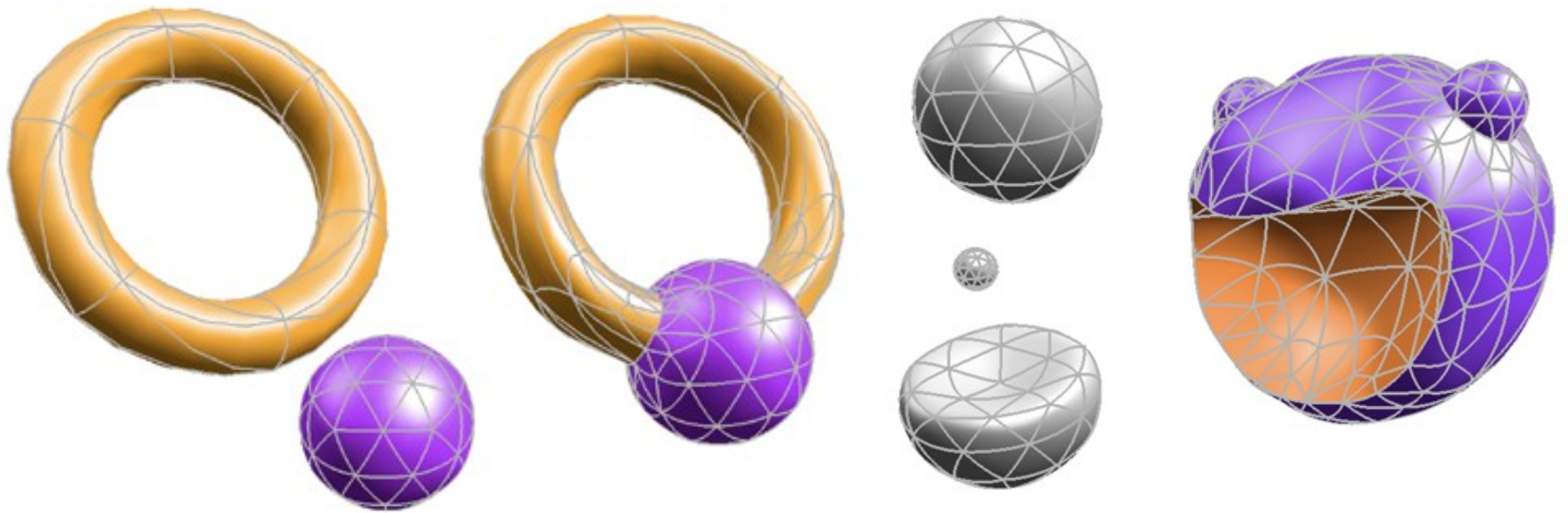
fitting for

detail offset  $\mathbf{d}^{l+1} = \mathbf{p}^{l+1} - \mathbf{S} \mathbf{p}^l$

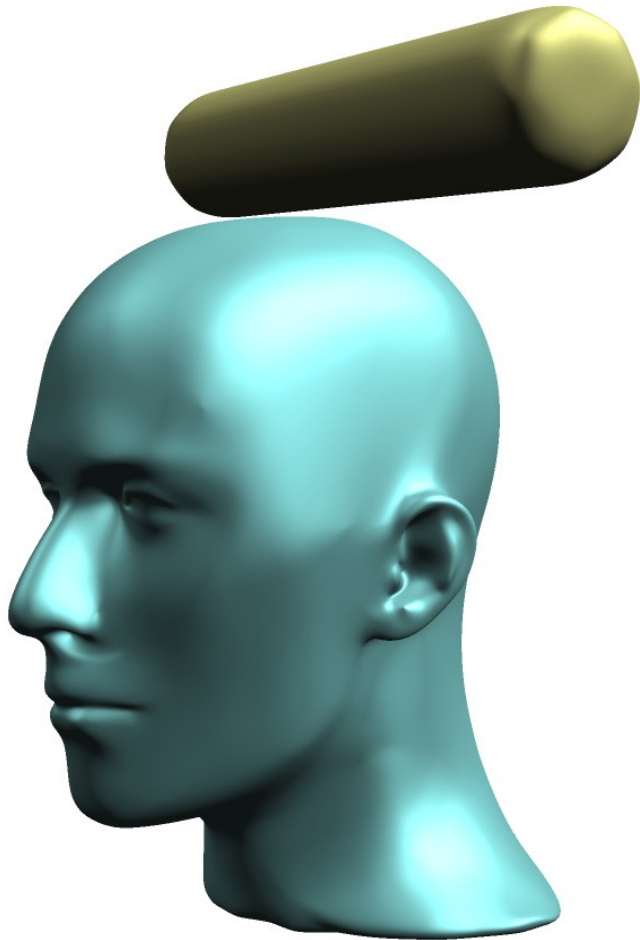


# Results

Small increase in the number of patches in simple cases



# Results



# Results

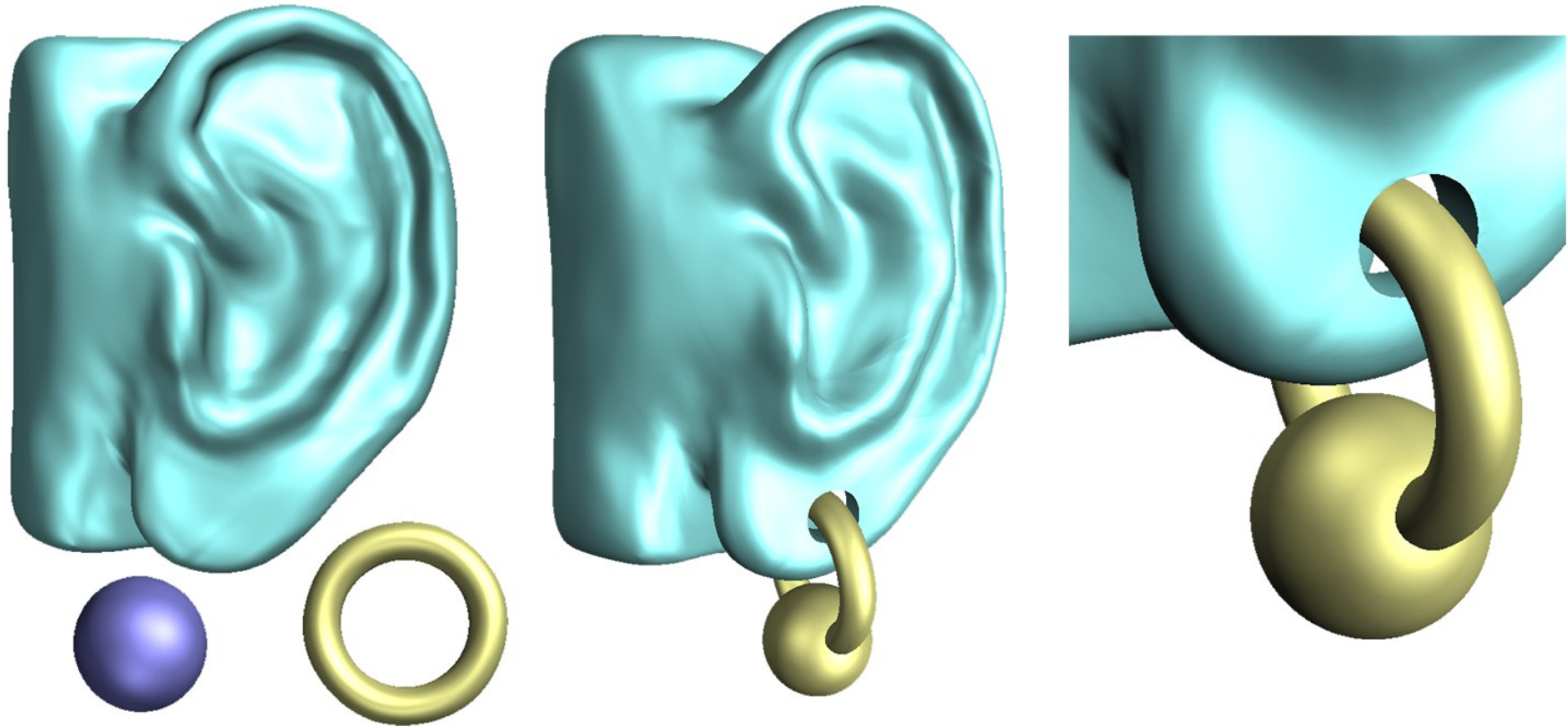


Inspired by  
S. Dalí's  
Venus with  
Drawers



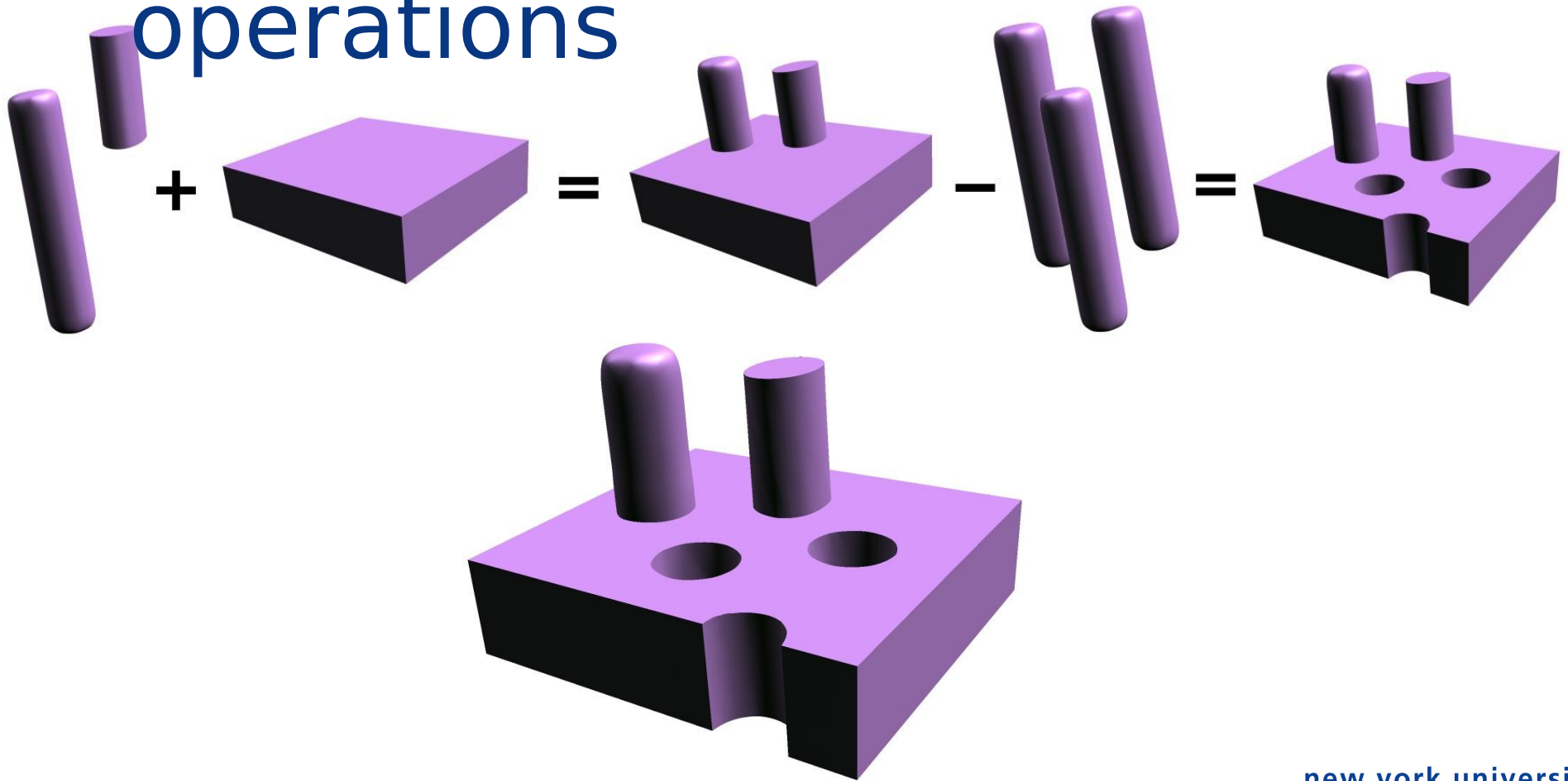
# Results

## Multires subdivision surfaces



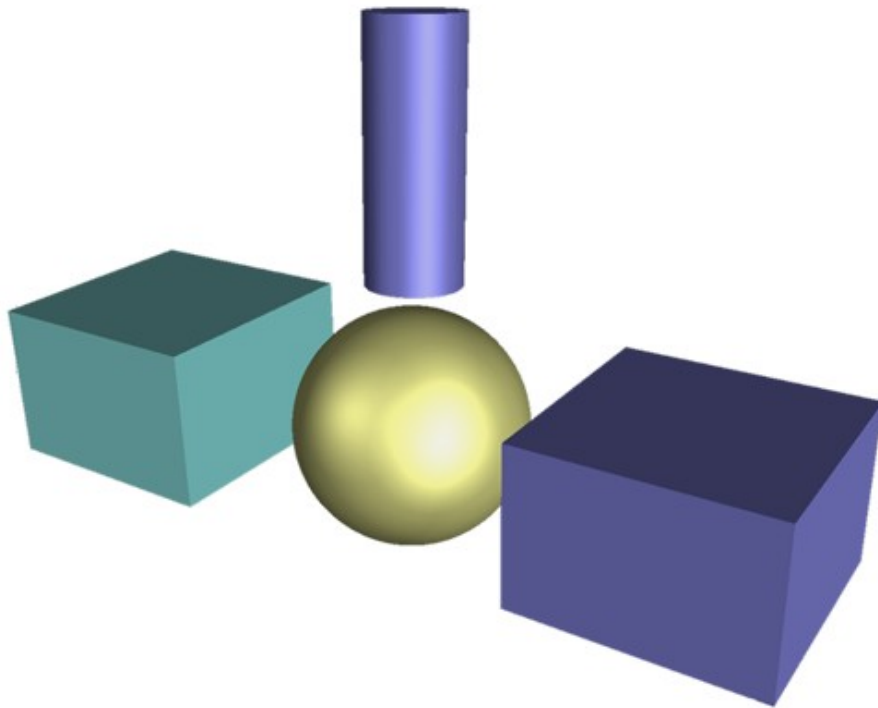
# Results

## Sequences of Boolean operations



# Results

## Piecewise-smooth solids



# Conclusion

## Contributions

- approximate Booleans
- graphics, design applications

## Future work

- better parameterizations
- coarsening to get fewer patches
- approximation estimates
- combine with an accurate surface-surface intersection

